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It is hardly likely that within such small compass another array like this can anywhere be found. But even so sporadic a demonstration may prove the folly of blind reliance on the "rule" and emphasize the fact that compounds are not all of one kind—whence their diverse construction.

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LIVY i. 25.9

Tunc clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum.

This passage is correctly interpreted by several commentators. Yet so many others have stumbled over it that there is some excuse for a brief note. The difficulty arises from a bit of misapplied erudition. Thus Tücking (1887) wrote: "Ein Adverb wird bei Liv. oft umschreiben durch *ex* mit dem Abl. eines Adj. oder Part. im Neutrum (Gracismus)" and Burton (1905): "This substantive use of the abl. sing. neuter of an adj. in prepositional phrases is very common in Livy; these phrases regularly have an adverbial force as here." Similar statements occur in Weissenborn (1861) and Greenough (1891), who cites *ex consulto*, *ex aequo*, and *ex improviso* as parallels. Moritz Müller (1888) called attention to the Herodotean ἐξ ἀέλλπτου and ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου.

So far there is nothing to complain of except the possibility that this bit of grammatical lore will mislead the unwary into thinking that *ex insperato* is to be translated here or always by an adverb. But that is exactly the error into which they tend to fall. So Lord (1896) baldly translates "unexpectedly," and Tücking wrote: "Wie—bei den Kampfspielen, wenn ein schon aufgegebenener Gladiator sich wieder aufrafft—'unverhofft' ein Ruf des Beifalls sich zu erheben pflegt." Similar interpretations occur in Weissenborn: "Der Sinn ist: durch ein Geschrei, wie es in den Gladiatoren- und anderen Spielen erhoben zu werden pflegt, wenn ein bereits aufgegebenener Kämpfer *unerwartet* von der ihn begünstigenden Partei wieder aufgemuntert wird," and Moritz Müller: "Wie es (bei den Fechterspielen) ganz *unerwartet* von den Gönnern (von der, einen Fechter begünstigenden Partei) erhoben zu werden pflegt." Crusius (1846) gave an incorrect translation himself, but quoted a correct analysis of the situation by Heus: "'Wie wenn bei unsern Kampfspielen dem schon aufgegebenen seine Partei *unerwartet* ihren Beifall erneut.' Heus. *Favere* ist, wie Lipsius bemerkt, das eigentliche Wort in den Kampfspielen der Römer, wenn die Zuschauer, die einen oder den andern Gladiatoren begünstigten, laut ihren Beifall äusserten, wenn er wider alle Hoffnung den Gegner besiegte."

Of course, such a rendering of *ex insperato* is often entirely proper, cf. Livy ii. 35. 1: *peregrinum frumentum, quae sola alimenta ex insperato fortuna dederit, ab ore rapi*, but it is not appropriate here unless the sentence is expanded (as by Heus) so as to bring the phrase into the thought somewhat differently. I feel sure that many a Freshman, in blissful ignorance of notes, has translated

this phrase "after, by reason of, or as the result of an unexpected event." And, as a matter of fact, this rendering better suits the context. The sentence under consideration is taken from the description of the conflict between the Curiatii and the Horatii, who were championing the cause of the Albans and the Romans respectively. It will be remembered that only one of the latter (but he uninjured) survived the first onslaught, and by skilful maneuvering succeeded in worsting each of his opponents in turn. We have to do with the moment after his first victory, when the Romans' despair was suddenly changed to hope and they hastened to encourage their hero. It would seem hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that it was Horatius' victory which was unexpected and not the cheering, for that was a matter of course after what had just happened. Both Horatius himself and the Alban army would have been justly surprised had this manifestation not followed his success.

It has always been recognized that *faventium* shows a reference to the games or gladiatorial contests. And there, too, the same thing is true. The unexpected element is normally furnished by the ups and downs of the contest itself, and only rarely would applause after such a sudden reversal of fortune as is here described be unexpected. Thus when the situation is clearly visualized it appears that the bald translation of *ex insperato* by an adverb, though expressly given by some editors and clearly implied by others, does not represent the shade of thought demanded.

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